[THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 29, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1495.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.
Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz.
for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½
for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour——	20s. od.	Pork	85s. od.
Brown Bread	20s. od.	Salt	2s. od.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per Doz.	18s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	53s. 0ds.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	30s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 1½d.	Oak ditto ☞	20s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	18	12	after 5	27	before 7	Laſt Q. Monday next 2 Morn.
FRIDAY	19	1	5	28	7	
SATURDAY	20	1	5	30	7	
SUNDAY	21	2	5	31	7	
MONDAY	☾	3	5	32	7	
TUESDAY	23	4	5	33	7	
WEDNESDAY	24	5	5	35	7	

Days 13 Hours 6 Min. the 29th.

[Continuation of the Letter from a Gentleman of Virginia, begun in our laſt.]

[*Since the former part of this letter went to the preſs, the author has been informed by a gentleman, that by the Synodical liſt, there were in Virginia, in the year* 1769, 12 *Presbyterian miniſters, each of which had from two to four congregations under his care; and that there were beſides,* 46 *vacant congregations—tho' muſt them not able to ſupport a miniſter: So that in the whole he ſuppoſes there were then at leaſt* 65 *meeting houſes, or congregations, and that the number by this time may probably be much increaſed. This gentleman informs—That it was in the year* 1747, *that Mr. Davies applied to the General Court for licences, &c. That the Presbyterian miniſters were called on to qualify, and take the oaths of government according to the act of toleration, and to record their houſes of worſhip.—That theſe by the act, ſhould have been done in the county courts, but that the general court, by an aſſumed power, took the matter from thoſe courts, into their own hands—which adding to the trouble and expence of qualification and compliance with the law, was complained of as a grievance—but whether redreſſed or not, the gentleman does not ſay.*]

AFTER this, nothing material happened, relating to theſe matters, till, I think about the years 1757 or 58, when the greateſt part of the tobacco made in the colony was deſtroyed by a terrible guſt, and the price preſently roſe to three or four times as much as uſual, that is from about two-pence and under, to about ſix or ſeven-pence.

This was a very important affair to thoſe whoſe ſalaries were payable in tobacco, and to thoſe who had it to pay. Of the firſt ſort the Secretary, Clerks of Courts, and Miniſters were moſt affected; particularly the latter: Of the ſecond were the gentlemen of the largeſt eſtates, who generally have great numbers of ſlaves, and the tax being levied on the heads of thoſe ſlaves, was heavy in proportion to the number; and to many of them, amounted to a large ſum. And as moſt of thoſe gentlemen were in the aſſembly, either the upper or lower houſe, they paſſed an act, in which it was thought they were ſtrongly moved by their own intereſt; that on conſideration of the late deſtruction of tobacco, the ſalaries by law payable in tobacco, ſhould be paid for in caſh at 2*d.* per pound. The miniſters complained againſt this act, as being in itſelf illegal and unconſtitutional, and what the Aſſembly had no right to make. They ſaid their right in the tobacco, to which they were by law intitled for their ſalaries, being abſolute, the Aſſembly after that right had accrued, had no more right to take it away, than they had to take away eſtates of any other kind, from every other man; eſpecially as what they took unjuſtly by this act from the right owners, with equal injuſtice they appropriated to to their own uſe, as it leſſened their own taxes—— That beſides, the act would have been illegal on account of the injuſtice of it, if it had otherwiſe been ſuch as the Aſſembly had a right to paſs—For that the miniſters having nothing to demand but the tobacco levied by law, if the price of that tobacco had fallen to 1 farthing per pound, they would have been obliged to put up with it—and therefore ſince providence had thrown ſuch an advantage into their hands, no man had a right to wreſt it from them. The miniſters certainly had the right of the argument. But, beſides both houſes of Aſſembly, they had as individuals, the moſt powerful people in the country to contend with,—and theſe, affected proportionably as they were powerful, were in the ſame proportion ſtrenuous in ſupporting the meaſures they had adopted. They uſed all their influence with the middling and common people, to join them in oppoſing the miniſters, and to make their conduct, in inſiſting upon the tobacco they were entitled to by law, appear unpopular and odious, repreſenting it as avaricious, unjuſt and cruel. In reality, I believe, the middling and common people who had but few ſlaves, and were therefore not much affected, would have readily acquieſced in paying the miniſters and others, what they were entitled to by the laws in being when the event that raiſed the price occurred. But they were by degrees generally brought over to adopt the ſentiments of their rich neighbours, and join them in oppoſition and ill will to the parſons. The conteſt grew warm and was a long time continued both by ſpeaking and writing, ſo that the whole country in general at laſt became intereſted in it—and as *power*, *ſelf-intereſt* and *number of people* were altogether againſt the parſons, the *order* itſelf ſhared in the general reſentment, and loſt much of that reſpect and veneration it had hitherto received from all ranks of people; many of whom from warm friends, became cool, or diſaffected towards the church and clergy. During the conteſt, the principal on the ſide of the laity, or rather the aſſembly, was Col. Richard Bland; and on the ſide of the clergy, the Rev. Mr. Camm, Profeſſor of Divinity, in Wm. and Mary College. Theſe were both, gentlemen of great abilities in argumentation; Col. Bland had the advantage in popularity and influence, having been of a long ſtanding one of the leading members in the General Aſſembly, and a man of great knowledge and experience in public affairs, both in the Aſſembly and Courts of Judicature, where he had practiced many years as a lawyer, frequently giving his aſſiſtance gratis, and doing many good offices among his neighbours and acquaintance, in compoſing differences, helping the neceſſitous, encouraging manufactures, and upon all occaſions promoting the good of his country. In the time of the Stamp-act troubles, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defending the rights of Britiſh America, and on that occaſion, publiſhed a pamphlet, which was one of the moſt maſterly among the many excellent pieces that controverſy produced, for which he received the public thanks of the Aſſembly. He is beſides, a man of a large fortune, an excellent private character, and extenſive connections. But *the beſt of men are not at all times right.*

The clergy, generally diſſatisfied with the act as beforementioned, held a convention, wherein it was agreed to ſend a memorial to the Biſhop of London againſt it, and endeavour thro' his influence to get it diſallowed in England. The memorial was accordingly prepared, and Mr. Camm deputed to convey and ſolicit the ſucceſs of it. The contents of the memorial, and of Mr. Camm's commiſſion, do not appear; except what may be gathered from a letter of the Biſhop of London to the Lords of Trade, who it ſeems had referred the act of aſſembly to him for his opinion, ſo far as it related to the clergy. In that letter his Lordſhip not only paſſes a ſevere cenſure upon the act, which he ſuppoſes to be entirely illegal, and as it ſuſpends the operation of a royal act (an act of aſſembly which had obtained the royal aſſent) little ſhort of treaſon, but he takes into conſideration ſeveral other acts of aſſembly as far back as the year 1748, and concludes that from that time the Aſſembly had been gradually making incroachments upon the prerogatives of the crown and the rights of the clergy.—The letter ſeems alſo to intend an inſinuation that the Aſſembly then became tinctured with diſſenting principles. Tho' I ſuppoſe his Lordſhip to be right in his opinion, that the act then in queſtion was illegal and unjuſt—yet his cenſure upon it was certainly too ſevere; and his reflections upon the Aſſembly for their former acts, entirely unreaſonable and injurious: Theſe reflections muſt have ariſen from miſinformation, want of a full knowledge of facts relating to the ſubject, or of due and impartial conſideration. Upon the whole this letter does no honour to the Biſhop. However Mr. Camm not only ſucceeded in getting the act diſallowed and made void—but to the beſt of my remembrance obtained ſome poſitive orders to facilitate the recovery of the money to which the clergy were entitled by the former law. The people in Virginia were greatly diſſatisfied with this deciſion, which only ſerved to raiſe reſentment and diſguſt againſt the clergy who had joined in the memorial, but did not procure them the redreſs they expected from it—for the people in general, eſpecially the powerful, being all united againſt them,—found means to elude the payment of their demands, which I believe they never have obtained, nor ever will—But the reſentment and diſguſt raiſed againſt them ſtill remains, and will not ſoon ſubſide. On Mr. Camm's return to Virginia, he was treated with great diſreſpect by moſt of the principal gentlemen, and others; and he will never again live in that cordial harmony with them as formerly. The Biſhop of London's letter to the Lords of Trade, was dated the 14th of June, 1759; it was ſome time before the contents of it were publickly known in Virginia, when a copy was obtained, it was concluded that the charges therein contained againſt the Aſſembly, were grounded on the repreſentations made to him by the memorial aforeſaid, and by Mr. Camm. And in a letter dated the 20th of March, 1769, to the clergy of Virginia, Col. Bland undertakes a vindication of the General Aſſembly, againſt the reflections contained in the letter aforeſaid from the Biſhop of London to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. In this vindication, Col. Bland does not addreſs himſelf to the Biſhop, but to the clergy of Virginia, taking it for granted that all he had written againſt the Aſſembly, was grounded on their memorial and inſtructions. The vindication contains a great deal of valuable intelligence, and is written with a decency and judgment that do honour to the writer,—who has I think, fully executed all he undertook to do, in vindication of the Aſſembly's conduct, previous to the act for paying tobacco dues in money at 2*d.* per pound, when it was worth more than three times ſo much: This act occaſioned the memorial, and was really the whole ſubject of diſpute, tho' other matters were incidentally mentioned. And here, Col. Bland's vindication, in my opinion, was manifeſtly defective. This gentleman, being a leading member in the Aſſembly, had doubtleſs great influence in paſſing the act, and the ſame motives that led him to paſs it would lead him to defend it—His vindication tells us—That in the year 1757, "the circumſtances of the colony were ſo deplorable, that "that many thouſands of the people did not make "one pound of tobacco,—and that if the whole "quantity made that year in the colony, had been "divided between the taxable perſons only, it "would not have amounted to 200 pounds each—"That it was beſides a year in which dearth and "ſcarcity took ſuch hold of the land, that the "General Aſſembly were obliged to iſſue money "from the public funds to keep the people from "ſtarving.—That when the miniſters ſalaries were "firſt fixt in tobacco, it was intended they ſhould "amount to about £. 80 per annum, tho' on the "inſpection law they had riſen to £. 100, or ſometimes £. 120—that by the act complained of, "which was paſſed to relieve the general diſtreſs, "the miniſters ſalaries would amount to £. 144. "which was more than they had in general ever "received before in one year. That when the "act was paſſed many landlords and public officers "whoſe rents and fees were payable in tobacco, "were members of the General Aſſembly; and "with great cheerfulneſs conſented to, and were "the chief promoters of the law."

The charitable deſign of this act, is ſome excuſe for the erroneous reaſoning upon which it was paſſed; but does not alter the nature of it, nor make it right. For tho' it be granted that *neceſſity* will juſtify an invaſion of property—or rather alter the nature of it; yet in this caſe the neceſſity does

not appear: The General Assembly doubtless had a right, and it was their duty to relieve the distressed: But why relieve them at the expence of one sort of people more than of others? The tobacco dues of the clergy and others were their absolute property as much as any debt or other estate; and the Assembly had as good a right to annihilate a debt because the creditor could better afford to lose it than the debtor to pay it, or to take away part of the estate of a rich man, who had more than was necessary, and give it to a poor one who was in want, as they had to convert the property of the clergy, &c. into another species, of inferior value.

The consent and forwardness of those members of the house who were landlords and public officers, whose rents and fees were payable in tobacco, however disinterested their conduct, will by no means justify the law.—They might make free if they pleased with their own property, and give it away; but that would give them no right to dispose of another man's without his consent.—Nor does the conduct of these gentlemen in the house, appear altogether so disinterested as Col. Bland supposes,—for most of them were owners of a considerable number of slaves and taxables, and might have had to pay as much or more in taxes, as the difference made by this law in their salaries.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

PETERSBURGH, May 20.

THE Court hath just received advices by a courier dispatched from the army of Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, that Major General Wiessman having again passed the Danube with 1500 grenadiers, attacked on the 25th ult. the city of Isaccia, in which were 6000 Turks, commanded by two Pachas, that he made himself master of the place, nailed up 50 pieces of cannon, burnt the grand magazine, and many vessels laden with ammunition, and returned safely to Ismail, with some pieces of cannon and other trophies, a galley, several vessels, and 100 Turkish prisoners. In this expedition he set at liberty upwards of 500 Christian families, who are returned with his detachment to Ismail.

Hamburgh, June 7. They write from the borders of the Danube, that advice has been received there from Constantinople, that a Persian army composed of 70,000 men, was in march to render themselves masters of the city of Bagdad.

Paris, June 7. Letters from Nancy bring advice, that in the late tumult there, on account of the dearth of provisions, two houses belonging to the Intendant were demolished, the populace having found 30,000 sacks of corn secreted therein. The Intendant made his escape, and the people were so busy in dividing it, that they did not pursue him.

Hague, June 13. Letters from Paris of good authority, inform us, that the King nominated, on the 6th instant, the Duke d' Aiguillon, Minister of foreign affairs.

Lower Elbe, June 14. It is said, that a body of 40,000 Prussians have received orders to march through Poland, in order to join the Russian army.

Some letters received here advise, that Prince Repnin, who is actually at the head of a body of troops commanded by the late General Olitz, had taken Widdin; but this news merits confirmation.

Ratisbon, June 8. We this moment learn, that the Imperial troops are already on their march for Transilvania, where the Emperor is to assemble an army of 160,000 men, which will extend to the Frontiers of Turkey, in order to compel the belligerant powers to accept of the conditions of peace.

LONDON,

June 8. The Queen of Hungary is going to borrow of her subjects in the low countries two millions five hundred thousand florins.

One of the footpads, who robbed the Reverend Mr. Horne, turned about to that Patriot, as he was going off, and clinking the guineas in the hollow of his hand, said, "This is the first public money that I ever handled."

At the Court of St. James's, the 12th day of June, 1771, Present,

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to his Grace Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton, the oath of keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administred to him, and his Grace took his place at the board accordingly.

June 18. To morrow a chapter of the most Noble Order of the Blue Garter will be held at St. James's, when the vacant ribbon, by the death of the Earl of Halifax, will be given to the Bishop of Osnaburgh.

June 13. The latest accounts from Hamburgh assure us, that the Empire of Russia, is far from being bettered by the late successes, as many parts are left totally neglected; and in many extended districts only old men, women and children, are to be seen.

Saturday last was married, Thomas Wooldridge, Esq; Provost Marshal General, and Receiver General of his Majesty's province of East-Florida, also Fort Adjutant and Barrack-master of Fort St. Marks, to Miss Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, Esq; of John-street, Crutched Friers.

We are assured, that the presents made by the King of France to the King of Sweeden, when he left Versailles, amounted in value to 20,000l.

Letters are come from Constantinople, to an eminent merchant, who has favoured us with the intelligence, by which we can assure the public, that the Russian Ambassador who had been so long confined, was released the 5th of May last, and escorted with all possible honour and respect through the Turkish dominions to Andrianople.—This is a confirmation of our account of preliminaries being signed.

June 15. The whole Court will reside at Windsor during the installation of the Knights of the Garter, which will be in July; orders having been given by Lord Talbot, steward of the houshold, for fitting up apartments for the officers of state,

It is said that Lord Bute, who is gone down to his seat in Bedfordshire, is again relapsed, and that he intends soon to visit the continent, finding that the English air does not agree with his constitution.

June 22. By the survey already made, of some of the Dock yards and shipping, it appears, that there are 60 ships of the line fit for immediate service.

Sir William Meredith's brother is to be Canon Residentary of St. Paul's, in the room of Doctor Egerton, now Bishop of Durham; and not to have the living of Ross, as hath been mentioned in the papers.

Sir William Meredith, it is said, asked the Chancellorship of the Dutchy of Lancaster for himself; but it was settled for Lord Hyde.

[The Chevalier D'Eon, formerly a Minister from the Court of France, who on being disgracefull superseded, was said to have made discoveries here which drew on him the highest resentment of his own Court, and made it unsafe for him to return to his native country; since that time has resided in England, in a dubious character, the subject of much curiosity and wagering. Soon after his disgrace, several attempts, it is said, were made, to steal him away and convey him to France; the public were prejudiced in his favour, and determined to defend him. Since that time, some suspicions have arisen, that he was still secretly, an emissary of France, and of late that the Chevalier D'Eon was a woman in disguise. Upon this last surmise, and some others, concerning him, great wages were laid, and policies of insurance *done* at several public offices. When the Chevalier first heard of this, he shewed great resentment, and it is said procured a beating to some of the Brokers; however, the wagering and assurances were continued, and made upon him to the amount of 40,000 l. sterling, when on the 7th of May he suddenly disappeared, nor could the least intelligence be got of him at his lodgings or usual places of resort. Various reports were circulated in his absence; some supposed that he had been murdered, or kidnap'd and conveyed to France, where it was thought he would be privately executed, or confined for life in the Bastile; others, that he was himself largely concerned in the policies that had been *done* upon him, and was gone off privately, that the money might be recovered. Others said, that this remarkable person was a woman, and gone off to lie in; and others, that she was privately in keeping as a mistress, by Mr. Wilkes——Thus was the public's curiosity employed and suspended till the following articles appeared in the papers.] *June 22.*

On Thursday night about eleven o'clock, the Chevelier D'Eon, whose extraordinary disappearance, above six weeks ago, has been the subject of much conversation and enquiry, arrived in good health at his house in Petty-France, Westminster; and immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Fountain, in Litchfield-street, of which the following is a translation.

'I arrived this moment from Germany, my dear 'Fountain, very much fatigued. I have great need 'to go to bed. Pray deliver to Coutain, my Valet 'de Chambre, the keys of my apartments. I have 'seen at Hamburgh, in one of the English papers, 'what your heart has done for me during my ab'sence. I was so affected by it as to shed tears.— 'This has determined me to return to England 'sooner than I hoped, to thank my real friends, 'like you, and to punish the insolence of such im'pertinents as have, during my absence, calumni'ated me.

'Good night. I reckon you will come and see 'me some time to-morrow.

'LE CHEVALIER D'EON.'

Mr. Fountain accordingly waited on the Chevalier yesterday morning.

The Chevalier during his absence has travelled above 600 miles in Germany.

The French and Spanish fleets, now in the Mediteranean, amount to above sixteen capital ships of the line, exclusive of frigates, sloops, and advice boats; the latter of which are provided for fighting, the same as in time of war.

A peace is at last finally concluded between the Dey of Algiers and the King of Denmark, thro' the mediation of the Sardinian Court.

BOSTON,

August 22. From Bermuda, we learn, that there has been a very great drought there, and that for almost five months together they had no rain.

By Capt. Laha, from Halifax, we learn that Capt. Hodgson, in the ship Briton, lately arrived there in seven weeks from England.

The Halifax armed schooner, with dispatches, also the Canso with the Admiral's baggage, both sailed before the men of war, but are not yet arrived here.

NEWPORT, August 19.

Last Tuesday a ship, built on a new construction, for carrying home to England a large quantity of timber, was launched at Warren, in this colony. She was partly loaded, before launching, which fram'd in so as to be almost solid, and is to be fill'd up in the same manner; by which means, though she will measure but about 160 tons, carpenter's tonage, 'tis said she will carry upwards of 1200 tons of timber. This vessel is built on the plan contrived by Mr. Levi, who has a patent for building this sort of vessels, which are call'd rafts.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, August 6.

"Last night a Runner arrived here from Fort Chartres; he came from thence the 10th of June with a party, in three battoes, two officers, and a recruiting party of soldiers, which he left yesterday morning at Mingoe Town, about 40 miles down the river. By him we learn, that the Kickapoes and Ouiottanons have struck the English, and have killed a man that lived on a place down there, belonging to Mr. Morgan; also another white man, and a negroe; that they pursued this party, and intended to way lay them at some creek, but by their diligence they passed that creek two days before the Indians arrived."

NEW-YORK, August 29.

Capt. Munds inform us, that a Ship with Troops for this Port, sailed from England before him.

Captain Jones, in eleven Weeks from Bristol, says, that Captain Hawthorn, of Philadelphia, would sail for this port in three weeks after him.

Capt. Henry of and for this Port, was to sail from Falmouth about 4 Days, and the Packet about 12 Days after Capt. Lawrence.

Tuesday last Capt. Stewart arrived here from Edenton, but last from the Bar in 17 Days: By him we learn, that his Excellency Governor Martin was safe arrived at Newbern.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed David Matthews, Esq; a Notary Publick.

Mr. Jay, of this City, Lieut. Cleland, of the Royal Train of Artillery, Mrs. Adams, of Philadelphia, and several others, came Passengers in Capt. Munds.

Last Friday departed this Life, after a lingering Sickness, at Brucklyn, on Long-Island, in an advanced Age Capt. Francis Koffler;——he was esteemed an honest and upright Man, and is greatly lamented.—The last War he had the Command of several Privateers out of this Port, and acquired great Honour by the Bravery and Resolution with which he acted in the several Engagements he was in.

The same Day died here suddenly in the prime of Life, Mr. Robert Watts, an Officer belonging to the Custom-House, at this Port.

The next Morning died, in the 60th Year of his Age, Mr. Daniel Ebbets, of this City, a noted Painter and Glazier;—he had the Character of an honest upright Man, and just in all his Dealings. His Remains were decently interred last Sunday Night, in Trinity Church Yard.

A Stranger, lately arrived here, who calls himself Dr. Anthony Yeldall, and sells Medicines from a Stage; who by his Harangues, the odd Tricks of his Merry-Andrew, and the surprising Feats of Activity of his little Boy, highly diverts the People, has for several Weeks past exhibited at Brucklyn, on Long-Island; to which Place, it is said, several thousand of People, mostly from this City, have flock'd to see and hear him every Day of his Exhibition. On Monday last a great Multitude, as usual, having attended him; on their Return to cross the Ferry, the Boats being insuffito carry them all, were prodigiously crowded; every one got in as soon as he could, and when the Boat was full, they put off, without waiting for the Ferry-men. One of the Boats thus put off about Sunset, having on board 110 Persons, Men Women and Children. Before they could well fix themselves for rowing, the Rapidity of the Tide drove the Boat upon and over a Rock, by which the Rudder was beat off, and the Bottom shatter'd, thro' which the Water rushed in Sluces. Before they could think of any Measures for their Preservation, the Boat was driven upon and over another Rock, which increased the Leaks, together with the Confusion and Dismay of the People on board, where the Water rapidly increased every Moment. The Tears and Cries of the Women and Children, the Looks of Astonishment and Terror of the whole Company, at the Prospect of immediate Death, from which no Means of Deliverance appear'd, produced a Scene of Distress, that Words cannot describe. The Men were thrown into a Stupefaction, that hindred them from attempting any Thing for their Preservation; and their confused Noise and Gestures, were by the People on

shore supposed to be the Effects of Mirth and Jollity. At last some of the Boys on board began to lade out the Water with their Hats, which being observed by the People on shore, and in Boats at a Distance, convinced them that those distressed People were in Need of Assistance, which was given with all possible Expedition, by several Boats which arrived just in Time to save the People in the leaky Boat, which was upon the Point of sinking, the Water being above the Knees of the Men, and up to the Middle of some of the Children, and the Edge of the Boat not above a Hand's Breath above Water.

To such a Number of People in present Health and high Spirits, this striking Prospect of immediate Death, and providential Deliverance from it—whereby many Families have been saved from *Mourning, Lamentation and Woe*, should not fail of making a strong and lasting Impression, and having a good Effect, not only upon the Persons who were the immediate Actors in the Scene, and their near Relatives, but upon all who were Witnesses of it.

from Virginia we have Advice, that the very heavy Rains that fell the latter End of last Month, have drowned half the Tobacco on the low Grounds of Rappahannock and Patowmack, on both Sides the Rivers, which, it is said, will make the growing Crop the shortest that has been since 1757.

Last Monday the Fox, Mast Ship, Capt. Norman, arrived here from London; also the Bonetta, Sloop of War, Capt. Speir, from Boston, and the New-York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol.

[The *Occasional Remarker*, a Piece sign'd *Nauman*, and several others, we are obliged to defer for Want of Room.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Britannia, I. Munds; and Fox. Z. Norman, from London. New-York, W. Jones, Bristol. New-York, T. Farmer, Liverpool. Peggy, J. Lawrence, Falmouth. Brig Boon, G. Brass, Yarmouth. Catherine and Elizabeth, P. Galatian, St. Eustatia. Pompey, J. Healy. Quebec. Snow Milton, J. Bagley, New-Castle. Sloop Julius Cæsar, J. Griffin, Nevis. Rhoda, J. Phillips; Betsy, B. Lindsey; Humbird, T. Cox; and Lydia, J. Freebody, Rhode-Island. Schooner Hawk, T. Darrell, New-Providence. Three Brothers, I. Sherwood, Virginia. Nancy, E. Doughty; and Sloop Neptune. J. Stewart, N. Carolina. Sloop Victory, J. Cooper, Rhode-Island. Sally, T. Albertson, Philadelphia.

Outward.—Brig Philip, W. Richardson, for Liverpool. St. Lawrence, S. Reeve, Quebec. Sloop Charlotte, J. Albouy, Barbados. Hope, J. Hodge; and Schooner Constant Friends, G. Bryan, Coracoa. Sloop Charming Polly, T. Standley, Rhode-Island. Little Betsy, J. Griffiths, jun. Antigua. Peggy, E. Evanson, Jamaica. Sally, H. I. Riker, Hispaniola.

Cleared.—Brig Polly, J. Walsh, to Jamaica. Lord Hyde, A. Shoemaker, London. Sloop Sally, J. Pell, St. Croix. Charming Polly, T. Standley, Rhode-Island. Dove, D. Ferguson; and Sally, T. Albertson, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

By THOMAS WM. MOORE, and Company,

To-Morrow will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at Twelve o'Clock;

SEVEN pipes of choice London particular Madeira wine.——And on Tuesday the 3d. of September, at the same place at 12 o'clock, Nine thousand acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk's river, being part of a tract of 20,000 acres of land, granted to Frederick Young, and others. On Wednesday the 4th of September, will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidders, (at the Vendue House) A parcel of sattins, peelongs, persians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks, sewing silk, thread, silk mitts, glazed and other gloves, tapes, silk stockings, Barcelona handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c. Also a very large parcel of Irish linens.——The sale to continue from day to day till all are sold.

☞ Just come to hand, and to be sold in patterns for suits, the most fashionable and elegant colours of the very best of broadcloths, with shalloon, buttons, silk, twist, and knee garters, matched in London with great nicety, at £. 7: 10, each suit.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the same Prices as in London,

By SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, who is the only Person appointed in North-America, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, which for some Time past has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the desired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compositions are of the softest and smoothest Kind, free from any Thing that is in the least Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound State, free from Rottonness and Decay, ; will render the foulest Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all disagreeable Smell from the Breath, fasten those Teeth which are loose, and prevent those which are already decayed from growing worse; will ease and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any so truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the using of which, there are proper Brushes.

ALSO,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very useful Article, that has been long wanting, viz. A Composition in a solid Form, for making an excellent shining LIQUID BLACKING for Shoes, Boots, &c. —It is in small flat Cakes, one of which scraped to Pieces, is sufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be used as a Ball with one Brush only: It preserves the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the least soil the nicest Stocking. 95

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Fresh imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold exceeding cheap for CASH or short credit, at

T. B. ATWOOD's MEDICINAL STORE,

nearly opposite the Coenties-Market;

SEVERAL of the most approved patented MEDICINES from their original Warehouses,

SUCH AS

JAMES's Fever Powders,
Hill's Tincture of Valerian,
Pectoral Balsam of Honey,
Lozenges of L'Ourelle for the hooping cough, &c.
Chase's Balsamick pills for Consumptions, and disorders of the Lungs,
Lockyer's pills for the Scurvy, &c.
Hooper's Female Pills,
Anderson's Scotch Pills,
Daffy's and Bostock's Elixir,
Squire's Elixir, British oil,
Essence of Balm of Gilead, for seminal weaknesses, &c.
Boerhaave's Balsam,
Turlington's Balsam,

ALSO,

Orange Flower Water,
Isinglass, Vermicelli,
Barley, Sagoe,
Hartshorn shavings,
Salop, Cinnamon, Mace,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper,
Anchovies, Capers,
Durham Flower of Mustard,
Refined Salt-petre, Bay Salt,

PERFUMERY,

Essence of Lemons,
Burgamot, Lavender, Rosemary, Mosch, Ambergris, &c. &c. &c.
Surgeons Instruments of all kinds.

☞ At the above store, Prescriptions and Orders from the Country, or Captains of Vessels are made up, and executed with the utmost Fidelity and Dispatch. 95 98

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Thursday the 5th of September next, The Ship BRITANNIA, with all her Tackle and Apparel, as per Inventory.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be sold cheap by

BENJAMIN SEIXAS,

At his Shop in Broad-street, nearly opposite to his Excellency General Gage's, A large and general assortment of Saddlery; such as,

WHITE, and checkt swanskin
Plated, polished, steel and tin'd bitts and stirrups of all sorts
Common and flat set buckles
Surcingle, hoot, and head and throat do.
Brass harness do.
Brass bridle do.
Curry combs and brushes
Green, blue, scarlet and hair plush
Green, blue and scarlet fringe
Livery lace
Broad and narrow saddle lace
Carpetting
Cloth & Shalloon for chaises
No. 16, 18, and 20, straining webb
Linen girth do.
Worsted surcingle & girth do.
Three and four strap body roller do.
Boot strapping
Horse whips of all sorts
Silver'd staples and plates
Do. tuff nails
Women's worsted reins
Chaise do. do.
Hogskins
Morocco skins
White calf do.
Brass nails
Brass knob screws
Brass padlocks
Brass hooks for chaise saddles
Brass fastnings for saddle bags
Tin'd, chain, staples, and rivets for saddle bags
Plated and steel spring spurs
Shoe and quality bindings
Coach & mane comb spunge
Dowlas
Coloured thread
Yard, ell, and four horse thongs
4 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
2d. 3d. and 4d. clouts, &c.

Likewise makes and sells all sorts of saddles, chairs, chaises, and harnesses, &c. &c. 95 98

SAMUEL HAKE,

At his Store the lower-end of Wall-Street;

HAS just imported in the Britannia, Captain Munds; the Hopewell, Captain Smith, from London; and the New York, Captain Farmer, from Liverpool—A neat and general assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, credit, or country produce; he has also for sale, powder, shot, lead, pewter, wool-cards, stationary, London porter in hampers, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, and mace; and a quantity of cables, hawsers, and cordage. 95

A choice Parcel of Indian dress'd

DEER SKINS,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE,

In Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market;

ALSO,

BEAVER and RACCOON FURS,
BLUBBER and LINSEED OIL,
CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, and
IRISH LINENS, on reasonable Terms.

ABRAHAM Isaacs, Taylor, intending for London shortly, requests the favour of those indebted to him, to pay the same; and all those who have any demands against him, are desired to send in their accounts and they shall be paid. Said ISAACS has, a few pieces of fashionable cloths and trimmings, which he will sell very reasonable. 95 98

BROKE gaol from Queen's county, last Sunday night, the 23th inst. Levy Moses, and Theodorus Benjamin, who have been confined for some years past. Moses, is a lusty man, about 5 feet 10 inches high; Benjamain, is a thin man, of about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; they are both Jews, and are supposed to be in New-York. All masters of vessels and others, are forwarned to carry them off at their peril.

THOMAS WILLETT, Sheriff.

Queen's County, August 25, 1772. 95 98

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d inst. (August) out of the pasture of Catherine Covenhoven, living in Blawinbrough, near Rocky-Hill, Somerset county, New-Jersey, a black horse, 15 hands high, a large bald face, the inside of his two hind feet, white; is neither mark'd nor branded, and trots altogether. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse that the owner may get him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and the like sum for securing the thief, and bringing him to justice, besides all reasonable charges, paid by me DAVID COVENHOVEN.

Just imported in the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London; and to be sold at the very lowest prices,

By ROBERT HULL,

IN BROAD-STREET;

A Neat assortment of ribbons, velvet collars, and solitaires, stript and plain muslins, book muslin handkerchiefs, plain, stript and figured gauze; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, and black gauze for aprons; black and white parisnet, and catgut, patent net, thread and Blond lace; black do. and edgings, gentlemen's laced ruffles, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, black, white, green, pink and blue persians; men's and women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose; children's thread, and cotton do. women's calamanco shoes, children's and girl's red Morocco do. best tortoise shell, box, ivory, and horn combs; children's toys, writing paper, best Dutch sealing-wax, and children's dress caps, &c. 65 68

HATS

MANUFATURED by the Advertiser, to exceed in Fineness, Cut, Colour and Cock; and by a Method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the Sweat of the Head damaging the crown.—Such Gentry and others, who have experienced his Ability, 'tis hoped will recommend.

NESBITT DEANE.

☞ Encouragement to those who buy to sell again.
Aside the Coffee-House Bridge, New-York. 95—

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store in Burnet-street, between the Fly-market and Burling's-slip, next door to Capt. Thomas Vardill's,

HAS just imported a variety of checks, Irish linens, callicoes, cottons, chintzes, taffities, persians, pelongs, calamancoes, durants, tammies, shalloons, rattinets, breeches patterns, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, cambricks, lawns, gauze, muslin, &c. Which he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash. 95

WHEREAS John Schuyler, jun. did make, and with his hand subscribe a certain writing bearing date the 27th day of March, 1771, and published the same twelve weeks successively in Hugh Gaine's paper, entitled, "The New-York Gazettee, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's paper, entitled, "The New-York Journal, or the General Advertiser;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which said writing was directed by the tenor thereof, *To all persons interested in the several lots or parcels of land therein after mentioned*; and did thereby give notice, that Volckert P. Douw, and Peter Lansing, of the city of Albany, and John M'Comb, of Hosack, in the county of Albany, Esqrs. persons not interested in the said lots or parcels of land, were appointed to make partition thereof; and that they would meet on Wednesday the 26th day of June, at the City-hall of Albany, to proceed to the partition of the said land; and did then and there require all persons interested therein, to attend them and there for that purpose, by themselves or by their attornies: Now therefore, we the said Volckert P. Douw, Peter Lansing, and John M'Comb, commissioners, so appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our said appointment, and do give notice, that we will meet at the house of Johannes Dael, at Hosack, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, to proceed on the said partition; and we desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, the 24th day of August, Annoque Domini, 1771.

VOLCKERT P. DOUW,
PETER LANSINGH,
JOHN MACOMB.

95 110

THE transcendant virtues and use of the most excellent and infallible medicine, call'd, SPRAIGHT's WORM-DESTROYING PILLS. So pernicious are these vermin, that there is scarce any age, sex, or constitution, but are subject to them, nor any part of us but they affect; for there are no humours but must putrefy, which putrid matter retains a vital principle, having a kind of heat apt to generation, produceth worms; which if not, putrefaction hath certain seminals or seeds within itself which are as pernicious as worms can be, and cause the same diseases as worms actually existing. But these pills not only destroy worms, but bring away the very cestis from whence they were first bred; nor is the action of this powerful medicine entirely confined to the killing of worms; but it removes all obstructions in the first passage, and efficaciously evacuates any viscous matter sticking to the coat of the stomach or bowels, which often torments the patient with flatulent pains, occasions colick, brings on fainting, loathing, vomiting, and at length a total loss of appetite; they allay and carry off sour vapours, which occasion pains in the head, open all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; create a good appetite, help a bad digestion, and promote the breaking of wind.

N. B. The above pills are prepared and sold by RICHARD SPRAIGHT, Apothecary in Poughkeepsie, at 2s. 6d. per pot, and allowance to those who buy to sell again. Each pot is seal'd with my own name, and directions will be given with them.

RICHARD SPRAIGHT begs leave to inform the country practitioners, that he has imported by the last ships from London, a fresh assortment of drugs and medicines; likewise a large quantity of patent medicines, such as Turlington's balsam, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, Greenough's tincture, Daffy's elixir, James's powders, Anderson's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills; British oil, &c. &c. And they may be supplied as cheap as from New-York, and their orders completed in as neat a manner. I would inform the country people in general, that I have imported a quantity of earthen and hard ware, pins, &c. that I will sell cheap for cash, at my shop in Poughkeepsie. 95 98

POET'S CORNER.

The GOLDEN AGE,
Written many Years ago by a Lady, at Albany.

THE *Golden Age!* a ſpecious Cheat!
No *Golden Age* was ever yet:
The firſt born Man with Envy warm'd,
Againſt a harmleſs Brother arm'd;
The Victim bled to quench his Rage,
Could *this* be call'd the *Golden Age*?
So faſt the ſpreading Evil grew,
The God abhorr'd his Work to view:
The God inceuſed, his Work defac'd,
And Nature floats a wa'try Waſte;
A Scene too dreadful to behold,——
Was this the boaſted *Age of Gold?*
The reſcu'd *Patriarch's* riſing Race,—
Let *Babel* witneſs *their* Diſgrace:
Her horrid Flames, while *Sodom* rears,
No *Golden Age* as yet appears.
The trembling *Lot* with Awe retires,
His Daughters burn with *Sodom's* Fires:
A thouſand Michiefs yet untold
Poſtpone this fabled *Age of Gold.*
And *Pharaoh's, Egypt's, Iſrael's* Crimes,
Proclaim that *theirs* were not the Times:
Let *Midian, Perſian, Trojan, Greek,*
Roman or *Carthaginian* ſpeak;
Let learned *Athens* bring her Claim,
Or *Europe's* Sons the Period name.
Let the united World engage,
To fix this happy *Golden Age!*
But ſince there never was a Clime,
Could boldly ſay, that *Age* was mine:
That unfixt Date this Truth maintains,
It *Iron was*, and ſo remains.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia a quantity of DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, by which ſo many cures have been performed laſt year in Penſylvania and Maryland, &c. &c. as is to be ſeen in the Pennſylvania news papers; and is now, by appointment to be ſold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN, ſhop keeper, in New-York, at his houſe in Broad-Way, oppoſite the Owego-Market, and by no-body elſe. Price of a bottle Four Shillings and Ten-pence, by the dozen Four Shillings and Four-pence.

The AMERICAN BALSAM,

After the Study and Labour of many Years,
Found out and prepared by DR. HILL,
PHYSICIAN in LONDON: Member of the Imperial Academy of GERMANY.

And ſold by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, at his place in Kingceſs, near the Lower-Ferry, on Schools-Hill, Philadelphia, and no other perſon except thoſe he ſhall appoint:

Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle; or, by the dozen, at the rate of Three Shillings and Three-pence a bottle.

London, June 5, 1770. J. HILL.

THIS is an improvement upon all former Balſams; poſſeſſing their virtues in a higher degree; and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, nouriſhing, and healing Medicine. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach; opens all obſtructions whatſoever; and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of the *rheumatiſm, gravel, cholic, jaundice*, and all kinds of *weakneſſes*. It is alſo an excellent medicine in the *hypochondriacal diſeaſe*; it gives great relief in *head-achs*; and in *coughs* and *conſumptions* it has no ſuperior; even the *hooping-cough* in children will be conquered by this medicine.

It is alſo the beſt and readieſt cure in the world for *catarrhs, ſore throats* and *aſthmas*; it cures *hectics*, and *waſting* of the *fleſh*; and is excellent for all perſons who have *lax fibres*. It ſtrengthens the brain; aſſiſts the memory; and is good againſt *barrenneſs*. It is at all times a ſovereign cure for lowneſs of ſpirits. The mind itſelf is naturally cheerful, eaſy, and happy; free it from bodily diſorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itſelf. This will be done in all caſes by this cordial medicine; as it recruits and reſtores that mild and friendly balſam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that moſt eſſential part of the vital fluid generally take their firſt riſe from colds; which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occaſion; every one therefore ſhould have it at hand, for 'tis much better to prevent diſeaſes than to cure them.

The doſe is forty, fifty, or ſixty drops, in a tea-cup of water; at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They need not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without ſucceſs.

This Balſam is prepared from ſome new American plants, ſent to England by that ingenious gentleman Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Penſylvania, Botaniſt to their Majeſties the King and Queen of Great-Britain; and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be ſo noble a medicine for its purpoſe, as probably was never heretofore prepared ſince the creation of the world: By its proper uſe, as directed in theſe bills, it will infallibly cure the above-mentioned diſeaſes, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with, from the too frequent and ſudden change of the weather from hot to cold. As this medicine is prepared from the American plants, no wonder it muſt have the beſt effect in that country; as it is moſt natural to the conſtitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. brought over to England the beſt collection of American plants ever received there, with their names and places, in a manner that ſhewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius, by right inſtructions, and honoured him with a penſion. Amongſt the plants brought by this gentleman, were thoſe of which this inеſtimable Balſam is prepared, which Dr. Hill now raiſes in his own garden. The ſecret of the preparation he has entruſted to no perſon in the world; but, in gratitude to the young gentleman, has appointed his father Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, ſenior, of Kingceſs, near Philadelphia, the only capital vender of them in all America, appointing whom he pleaſes under him. 94 97

Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

By JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office in Market-Street, Philadelphia,

And will be delivered to the Subſcribers agreeable to the Propoſals, price bound Five Shillings, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type,

ALL THE
POETICAL WRITINGS,
AND SOME OTHER PIECES,
OF THE REV. NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M.

Late Miſſionary in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount KILLMURRAY, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

N. B. As the Liſt of the Subſcribers will be committed to the Preſs in a few Weeks, it is hoped, that all who are deſirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have ſubſcribed, will ſend their Names, without loſs of Time, to Mr. Hugh Gaine Printer.

*** The Subſcribers ſhall have their Books printed on a fine Writing Paper. 94 97

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Have juſt imported in the Hopewell, Smith, from London, a Number of Articles, among which are,

LONDON T. C. faggot ſteel,
Bliſter'd Do. Do.
German Do.
Hoop iron,
Flat Sweed's iron, the beſt in the world for waggons and ſleds,
London pewter aſorted,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
An aſſortment of ſmall and large looking glaſſes,
A quantity of books with leave gold very cheap.

They have alſo a quantity of hardware, which they will ſell reaſonably; and expect by the firſt Briſtol veſſel, a large and general aſſortment. 94 97

TO BE SOLD, a ſecond Hand Curricle with Harneſs complete, alſo a new Wiſkey Chair with Harneſs for one Horſe; inquire of STEPHEN STEEL, Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 94 97

STOLEN

ON Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant, (Auguſt) from MARY AIREY, living at the Corner of King and Smith Streets, three Silver Table Spoons, and a Silver crooked handled Punch Ladle, the Bowl of which is in the Form of a Scallop Shell; one of the Spoons is mark'd M. W, the other two and the Ladle, with a Cock having a Sprig in his Bill, on the back of the Handles. Any Perſon to whom the ſaid Goods may be offered to Sale, or who may otherwiſe ſee or hear of them, are deſired to ſtop them, and endeavour to ſecure the Thief, giving her Notice, who will make a thankful and proper Acknowledgment. 94 97

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living at Elizabeth-Town Point, in the County of Eſſex, in New-Jerſey, on Friday Evening the 16th Inſtant, two Servant Men, one named CORNELIUS HURRY, born in or near Briſtol in old England, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, walks a little ſtooping, much addicted to drinking and ſwearing, of a light brown complexion, light brown Hair, lately cut ſhort on the Top of his Head; carried with him a brown ſhort Cloth Coat with large yellow Metal Buttons, a black Caliminco Jacket, one light brown worſted Shag do. with brown Cloth Back, one light coloured Frize do. with Sleeves, one old red Duffle Great Coat, one old Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, one do. of Nankeen, two white Linen Shirts and one Check do. old Shoes with Pinchbeck Buckles, and had on Tow Trowſers and Frock, made of coarſe Bale Cloth, and a ſmall Beaver Hat.——The other named GEORGE ARIS or ARISON, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, born in old England, a very red Complexion, ſandy Hair, a down Look and round ſhouldered, walks very dull and heavy: Had on and took with him two Frocks, two Pair of Trowſers, two Check Shirts, a Wool Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Braſs Buckles;—they likewiſe ſtole and took away, a ſmall Skiff newly trimmed and painted, her Wale yellow, with white Spots under her Wale, under the ſame a narrow Streak of Spaniſh Brown, her Stern yellow, white Spots and two Bulls Eyes forward, her Inſide payed with Turpentine, Seats and Benches of Spaniſh Brown; two Oars, one a ſmall Skiff Oar, the the other a large Scow do. Hurry had ſo many Clothes that it is probable George may wear ſome of them, and they will likely change their Names; its thought they are gone towards Penſylvania, or New England. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and ſecures them in any Gaol, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward of Twenty Dollars, or Ten Dollars for either of them, and Twenty Shillings for the Skiff and Oars, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

94 97 BROUGHTON REYNOLDS.

N. B. They likewiſe ſtole and took with them two Bridles.

WANTS Employment immediately as a Book-Keeper, (who is a ſingle Man) any Gentleman inclinable to employ the ſaid Perſon, to the above Buſineſs, may depend on having a faithful Perſon who can have a good Character, if required: For further Particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Printer hereof. 94 97

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

New-York, Auguſt 22d, 1771.

LOST On the Evening of Monday the 19th Inſt. between the Bowling Green and the General's Country Seat, £. 101 : 13 : 4, in York and Jerſey Bills, marked on the Outſide of the Bundle, the above Sum and C M E. alſo on one inſide, £. 64 : 0 : 6, Jacob Van Voorhouſe.

If whoever has found the ſame, will be ſo juſt as to return it, ſo that the Owner may have it again, they ſhall receive Fifty Dollars Reward, on applying to the Printer hereof.

For QUEBEC,
THE BRIG
St. LAWRENCE,
SIMON REEVE, MASTER;

HAS one Half of the Cargo ready and will ſail by the firſt of September: For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL BAYARD, Jun. WILLIAM PAGAN, or ſaid Maſter.

New-York, 14th Aug. 1771. 93 96

New-York, Auguſt 5, 1771.

BY Order of the Juſtices and Veſtrymen of this City, Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who are deſirous of furniſhing the Poor Houſe in this City, with Beef, Tallow, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, by the Pound for one Year, to make an Eſtimate of what they can furniſh the above Articles for, and deliver in the ſame at the Poor Houſe, on the firſt Monday in September next, for Examination.

By Order of the Juſtices and Veſtry.

92 95 AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Peter Remſen, deceaſed, by bond note or book debt, to pay the ſame immediately; and all perſons having demands on ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to

JANETJE REMSEN, Executrix.
SIMON REMSEN,
JACOB REMSEN,
HENRY REMSEN, } Executors.

N. B. Has for ſale a parcel of extraordinary cocoa, and cotton, and a very neat ſulky, almoſt new; alſo, a few dry goods, very cheap, and a parcel of ginſeng. 91 94

ELISHA GALLAUDET,
ENGRAVER,

IS removed from the houſe where he lately lived in Smith-ſtreet, to the houſe wherein Mr. Moran lived, in the Broad-Way near the Bowling-Green, where he carries on his buſineſs as uſual.

N. B. The houſe in Smith-ſtreet, (which is very ſuitable for a Shopkeeper or Confectioner) will be let till the firſt of May next. 91 94

WANTED

TO wait on a Gentleman, &c. a likely briſk, handy, well behaved negro boy, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, and if deſired may be had 3 or 4 weeks upon trial. Whoever has ſuch a boy to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the Printer, oppoſite to Mr. Loudon's, on Hunter's-Quay. 21 94

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of ANN SPELLIN, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in order to receive their dividends.

91 94 NICHOLAS C. BOGART.

WHEREAS Col. John Schuyler, by his late petition to the legiſlature of the province of New-Jerſey, prayed that a law might be paſſed, to compel the owners of the cauſeways, on thoſe parts of the Road leading from Newark to the Road leading from Bergen-Point to Poulas-Hook, (*to wit*;) the owners of the cauſeway lying to the weſt of and adjoining to Paſſaick-River, and the owners of that part of the cauſeway lying to the weſt of Hackinſack-River, and between that river and the cauſeway of the ſaid petitioner to reimburſe the ſaid petitioner part of the expence he has been put to, in making and repairing part of the ſaid road, to the eaſt of, and adjoining ſaid Paſſaick-River. And Whereas the General Aſſembly of the ſaid province, by their order, made at their late ſeſſions at Burlington, in April laſt, ordered, "That the ſaid petitioner "have leave to bring in a bill at the next ſeſſion, upon "giving the uſual notice, and no reaſonable objection then "appearing againſt it."—Theſe are therefore to give notice, to all perſons concerned, that a bill will be brought in the next ſeſſion of the ſaid General Aſſembly, agreeable to the ſaid petition, and leave given by ſaid order.

Dated July 25th, 1771. 90 95

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. Gordon's Company of the XXVIth Regt. quartered in the city of New-York, WILLIAM ORAM, Serjeant, a ſtout able-bodied man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, aged 36 years, born in the north of Ireland, by trade a ſhoemaker, has light colour'd hair, inclinable to red, blue eyes, and a round full face: Had on when he deſerted, his regimental coat, white linen waiſtcoat and breeches, white thread ſtockings, and a ſilver lac'd hat.—As the above deſerter has been guilty of a breach of truſt, and many frauds, it is hoped no perſon will conceal him, or aſſord him any aſſiſtance in making his eſcape; and whoever apprehends and ſecures him ſo that he may be brought to the regiment, ſhall (over and above his Majeſty's allowance for apprehending deſerters) receive FIVE POUNDS reward, from

A. GORDON,
92 95 Capt. 26th Regiment.

WILLIAM WIKOFF,

Has juſt removed from Cruger's Wharf, to Queen-Street, between Burling's-ſlip and the Fly-Market, the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. Bowne and Rickman, where he has opened a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit——Among which are,

IRISH Linens of all prices, Iriſh ſheetings, Ruſſia ſheeting, Ravens duck and drillings, dowlas, tandem, ſileſias, piſtol lawns, garlix, Dutch and Britiſh osnaburgs, buckrams, check and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and lawns, callicoes and cottons, brown Heſſian, felt hats of all prices, writing paper, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylors window glaſs No. 10 and 11, 3½lb. 4lb and 4½lb pins; needles, from No. 1 to 10; 10 and 11, nail, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; ſtrip'd Holland, blue, black, red and cloth coloured thread; 6-4, 6 4½ and 7-4, bed bunts; powder, ſhot, a general aſſortment of pewter diſhes, baſons, mugs, porrengers, table and tea ſpoons, and many other articles too tedious to mention——He alſo has for ſale as uſual, Madeira, Wine, Weſt-India Rum, Molaſſes, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Raiſins of the Sun, Geneva, &c. &c. &c.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, *Rotton-Row*, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

[In the North-Carolina Gazette of the 2d of Auguſt, is the following Account, viz.

That on Saturday Evening the 27th of July, a Company of Gentlemen being aſſembled at the King's-Arms Tavern, in Newbern, and having before them a News Paper, entitled the *Maſſachuſett's Spy*, &c. printed in Boſton, dated the 27th of June laſt, containing many abuſive and unjuſt Reflections upon his Excellency Governor Tryon, on Account of his Conduct towards the Regulators, which is repreſented as criminal, and deſerving the moſt odious Epithets, with which he is inſulted in that Paper, to contradict which and ſhew their Reſentment againſt the Author and Publiſher of ſuch an injurious Attack upon the Character of their beloved and worthy late Governor, they called a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town, which was held on Monday the 29th, and unanimouſly came to ſeveral Reſolutions, all of them highly honourable to the Governor, giving him the moſt excellent Character, expreſſing the higheſt Approbation of, and Gratitude for his Conduct in every Reſpect, and the higheſt Reſentment againſt the Author and Printer of the Invectives againſt him in the Spy aforeſaid. They then requeſted "the Sheriff of the County, to cauſe the ſaid "Paper, called the *Maſſachuſetts Spy*, No. 17, to "be publickly burnt under the Gallows, by the "common Hangman, on the Wedneſday follow-"ing, as an open Teſtimony of the utter Abhor-"rence and Deteſtation in which that infamous "Production, and its ſtill more infamous Authors, "are held by the People of that Government."—They alſo reſolved that their Reſolves be printed in the North-Carolina Gazette, "as a Proof to "the Maſſachuſetts Spy, of the Freedom of the "Preſs in North-Carolina." After which is the following.]

The laſt Speech, Confeſſion, and dying Words of Iſaiah Thomas, Printer of the Maſſachuſetts-Spy, (No. 17) in Boſton, and his two Co-partners in Iniquity, Leonidas and Mucius Scævola, who were executed at Newbern, on Wedneſday the 13th July 1771, for the heinous Sin of Slander.

THE Criminals having been drawn to the Place of Execution, appeared with dejected ghaſtly Countenances, and ſo confounded with Guilt, and the Terrors of an approaching ignominious Death, that they had not the leaſt Power of Speech; wherefore the Sheriff, in their Names, pronounced the following Declaration.

"Good People!

"We are now become, through our Crimes, "wretched Spectacles to Heaven and Earth, juſt "Objects of Divine and Human Vengance; whoſe "Indignation we muſt ſpeedily experience.

"We acknowledge our Guilt; and that not having the Fear of God before our Eyes, but being "moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the "*Devil*, who is properly the Father of *Lies*, we "did, daringly, maliciouſly, wantonly and wick-"edly, utter, print and publiſh, the moſt auda-"cious Lies, bitter Invectives, and ſcurrilous Epi-"thets, againſt a diſtinguiſh'd Gentleman, of the "moſt exalted Character.

"We have calumniated the Innocent; we have "traduced the upright of Heart; utterly regard-"leſs of this Sentence of Holy Writ,—"*Woe be "to him by whom Slander cometh!*"

The above Speech being finiſhed, the Criminals (ſtill mute) were turned off; and after hanging a few Minutes, cut down and caſt into a Fire, prepared for that Purpoſe, amidſt the Shouts and Acclamations of a large Concourſe of reputable Inhabitants; who made the Air reſound with—"Long "Live Governor TRYON, Proſperity to the City "and Province of New-York, &c."

In the Afternoon, the Gentlemen met at the King's Arms Tavern, where they ſpent the Evening in ſocial Feſtivity, drinking ſeveral loyal Toaſts; nor did they forget their Excellencies,

"Governor Tryon and Martin."

The following Epitaph, wrote in large Characters was tendered to the Criminals, for their peruſal, juſt before their Execution, but they continuing ſilent, would not read a ſingle Word of it, wherefore, as a further Puniſhment on their contemptuous Taciturnity, it was affixt before their Faces, to the Gallows.

EPITAPH.

Beneath this Gallows three Traducers lie,
Who for their Crimes were juſtly doomed to die,
Leonidas, with Mucius of ill Fame,
And we the Third, Iſaiah Thomas, Name.
Sworn Foes to Honour, Virtue, Truth they ſell,
And where they now reſide we cannot tell.

We have the beſt Authority to inform the Public, that upwards of 7000 of the Regulators have come in upon his Excellency Governor Tryon's Proclamation, taken the Oaths of Allegiance, peaceably ſubmitted themſelves to Government, and with grateful Hearts acknowledge the Goodneſs and Mercy of his Excellency, by whoſe vigorous and ſpirited Purſuit of the Meaſures of Government they have been retrieved from inevitable Deſtruction to themſelves and Families, and reſcued from the Hands of a few deſigning Men, who had nothing leſs in View than the total Subverſion of this Government.

When this is a Fact ſo notoriouſly known, is it not inconceivable that Men ſhould ſtill be found, who are hardy enough to abet the Meaſures of a Set of Villains who were in actual Rebellion againſt one of the mildeſt Adminiſtrations in America, had torn down from their Seats the Judges of his Majeſty's Courts of Law in this Province, ſeverely whipped the Lawyers, Clerks, and other Crown Officers, and were in actual march for this Town with avowed Intentions of deſtroying an Edifice that does ſo much Honour to the Province, and is an Ornament to North-America?

The Hearts of ſuch Men muſt be callous to every Principle of Honour, Juſtice, or Humanity.

To the PRINTER *of the Maſſachuſetts Spy.*

SIR, *Newbern, July 21.*

WE obſerve you have in your Spy (No. 17) inſerted a piece ſubſcribed *Leonidas*, replete with abuſive epithets, ſcandalous invectives and daring falſhoods, againſt our late excellent Governor, whoſe manifeſtleſs virtues, and amiable qualities, juſtly endear him to all the good people of this province.

It certainly is difficult to conceive to what a degree of iniquity a man may arrive, who, like *Leonidas*, has the effrontry to ſet truth and decency at defiance: and you, Mr. Printer, in undertaking to be the publiſher of ſuch vile calumnies, fall little ſhort of him in point of guilt.

Be it known to him, and you, Sir, that the beloved memory of Governor TRYON, is, and will continue to be deeply impreſſed on our grateful hearts, and we truſt will be tranſmitted by us to our lateſt poſterity; while the ſtigmatiſed fame of *Leonidas*, and yours, Mr. Printer, will be conſigned to that infamy juſtly attendant on ſuch egregious calumniators.

Whether we conſider his Excellency Governor TRYON, in a public or private capacity, ſeveral years experience of his conduct, a grateful remembrance of his many ſervices to this province, and an incumbent regard to truth, oblige us publickly to declare, that the ſtricteſt juſtice, probity, honour, humanity, munificence, and affability, are his diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics.

With reſpect to the ſix queries of *Leonidas*, we admit the firſt, viz. His late Majeſty's gracious intentions towards this province; but as to the facts which *Leonidas* baſely ſuggeſts in the other queries, as they are aſſerted without proof, ſo they are ſufficiently anſwered by denying them, except that paragraph relative to whipping a man whom he calls an able and generous planter; the perſon he alludes to was deſervedly puniſhed by a ſentence of a court martial, called by his Colonel, while in the ranks, and under the immediate command of his militia officers, in virtue of a neceſſary law of this province, intitled, "The militia act."

We cannot however paſs over the 5th query, without taking ſome particular notice of it; for he therein ſays, the Governor ordered a diſcharge of his artillery on the people while under the ſacred bond of a treaty, the contrary of which is well known, not only to the forces there under his Excellency's command, but to the rebels themſelves, and never was ever ſuggeſted by any one of them to have been otherwiſe.

His Excellency tried every expedient that human prudence could ſuggeſt to prevail on the miſcreants to lay down their arms, take the oaths to government, and ſurrender up to public juſtice their outlawed chief, promiſing them upon ſuch eaſy terms his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon for all their paſt numerous tranſgreſſions; but they rejected his offers with contempt and abuſive language: Nay, ſome of the audacious wretches cried out to his troops, "fire and be damned;" and others exclaimed, "Here's death in one hand, and no mercy in the other! battle! battle!" He then directed the ſheriff to order them to diſperſe, agreeable to the riot act; which the ſheriff did, but to no purpoſe. Yet ſtill he forbore attacking them: till the hour allowed in ſuch caſes by the ſaid act was expired; and even then he ſent an expreſs meſſenger to inform them that the hour was elapſed, requiring them once more to lay down their arms and ſubmit to government; declaring, that in caſe of their refuſal, he would without further delay fire upon them; but they ſpurned at his threats, and contemned his admonitions, ſtill crying out, battle! battle! In ſuch ſituation, what could or ought his Excellency to do, but perform his duty, (which he moſt gallantly did) as a brave and experienced officer, by reducing to reaſon and proper ſubmiſſion a parcel of abandoned profligates, who ſeemed to ſet all law, divine and human, at defiance, and were over-running the country with every ſpecies of rapine and violence! Yet theſe are the men, for whom *Leonidas*, *Mucius Scævola*, and their partizans, are advocates; and dare, in their behalf, to attack and traduce one of the brighteſt characters on this continent.

There are laws, ſays *Mucius Scævola*, ſufficient to quell the moſt outrageous riots; the law, and not the ſword ſhould reſtrain them.

Were the laws ſufficient to quell the rebellion in Scotland, in the memorable year forty-five? We all know the military force found ſome difficulty in performing that important ſervice. But, ſays *Scævola*, the Attorney General ſhould keep a watchful eye on the people. Grand juries indict, courts iſſue warrants, and other officers are to execute them, &c. True, Sir; but the people in queſtion ſet at nought courts of juſtice, deſpiſed indictments, oppoſed all legal proceſs, and the authority of ſheriffs, and other officers.

The Poſſe Commitatus, cries *Scævola*, is more than ſufficient to bring them to Juſtice; ridiculous, abſurd.——The men who ſhould form the Poſſe Commitatus, were themſelves in rebellion. What then could be done, but what was and ought to be done?

However, notwithſtanding their accumulated crimes, our good Governor ſtill remembred mercy (though, all circumſtances conſidered, few mortals leſs deſerved it) extending it ſo far as to order their wounds to be dreſt. Of twelve who were capitally convicted by their country, ſix only were executed.

Mr. Printer, unleſs your heart is too callous to feel either ſhame or remorſe, the ſight of theſe lines muſt ſhock your guilty ſoul, and force you to curſe the day you unhappily undertook to make your paper the infamous vehicle of ſuch deteſtable ſlander.

You, *Leonidas* and *Scævola*, ſhould publickly aſk pardon of God and the world, and of his Excellency Governor Tryon in particular, for your enormous crime, and endeavour, by unfeigned repentance, to pacify the divine vengeance; leſt the Almighty, in his wrath, ſhould denounce the ſame fate to you as he did to the preverſe Iſraelites; *Amen dico vobis, moriemini in peccatis veſtris*; though it is ſaid, *Leonides*, (Gallio like) cares not for theſe things.

WARSAW, *May* 21:

MARSHAL Sawa was lately taken priſoner in the following manner: In the attack the Ruſſian Major Solomon made on the 28th ult. on the Caſtle Schrenſki, Marſhal Sawa was wounded above the knee in the thick part of the thigh by a ball, which broke the bone and he fell down. To eſcape the Ruſſians, he was put into a great baſket, and carried into a marſhy place in a thick wood, where he was left, having agreed with a Jew to come and dreſs his wound, who was to find his way to him by marks placed on ſeveral trees. This man went to ſee him daily till the 19th, when thinking he could get more by being a raſcal than an honeſt man, he betrayed him to Major Solomon, whom he brought there with ſome of his men, and having waded up to his knees in water, found him in the baſket in that dark and dreadful woody marſh, a known reſort of bears and wolves; they took him up and carried him to Praſchnitz, where they are endeavouring to cure him if poſſible, though he is in a very dangerous way at preſent.

LONDON.

June 10. The preſent Miniſtry, who have already ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in annulling ſeveral old and inconvenient laws, and in creating new and ſalutary ones, are, it is reported, reſolved to purſue the plan for the good of their country. A ſcheme is under conſideration for impoſing taxations on the ſuperfluous luxuries of the great, particularly on the number of ſervants, dogs, &c. and an additional duty will be laid on coaches. In proportion to this new acceſſion of revenue, the duty which particularly affect the common neceſſaries of life will be taken off—This ſcheme, we hear, will be ready for the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Commodore Byron has, it is reported, carried out with him freſh inſtructions to keep the French within their boundaries, for carrying on the Cod Fiſhery at Newfoundland; as every ſeaſon ſince the concluſion of the late war they have given great trouble to the governors, and the captains of the men of war ſtationed there, by ſetting up freſh claims to harbours, fiſhing works, &c. beſides pretending a right to the ſalmon and whale fiſheries.

They write from the Hague, that couriers are frequently paſſing between that place and Berlin, in conſequence of an affair of importance now on the carpet between the States General and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

A new treaty is now on foot between the Courts of Verſailles and Turin, and nearly concluded, which, it is ſaid, is in direct oppoſition to the treaties between the Sardanian and Britiſh Courts.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 31:

"By letters from Paris we are informed, that the new code of laws, of which ſo much has been ſaid, was regiſtered in the Palace Courts laſt Saturday. Some perſons doubt the truth of this; but it is very certain, that the ſaid Code is actually in the preſs.

"We are informed from ſeveral parts of France, that the tribunals lately eſtabliſhed under the name of Superior Councils, remain inactive, almoſt every place refuſing to acknowledge their juriſdiction. The firſt Preſident of Clermont Ferraud has ſolicited the Chancellor to grant him aſſiſtance to oblige the inferior Juſtices to a ſubmiſſion to the Superior Council.

"A Memorial has lately been preſented to the French King, on the part of the Eaſt India Company, againſt the conduct of the Duke de Praſlin, late Miniſter of the marine department, which makes much noiſe here; but the contents of this Memorial are not yet publickly known."

In conſequence of the extreme dearneſs of proviſions, it is ſaid, that the priſoners charged with executions in the ſeveral jails within thirty miles round London, propoſe this term to apply by humble petition to the reſpective Courts, for the full allowance from their plaintiffs of 3s. 6d. per week for their ſubſiſtance in priſon, inſtead of 2s. 4d. and which, by act of parliament, the Courts have the power (and, in this general dearneſs of the neceſſary articles of life, no doubt have alſo the will) of allowing to the petitioners, on a proper repreſentation of their diſtreſſes.

June 12. A cauſe comes on this morning before Lord Mansfield, between two young gentlemen of fortune, on a bet laid on the death of one father againſt the other, 1600l. to 500l. and we hear the young man who laid the 1600l. did not know of his father's being ill, and according to the beſt account he afterwards received, the old gentleman died about two hours after laying the wager. The action is now brought to have ſo large a ſum a little ſoftened.

The Biſhop of Durham had been inſenſible for ſeveral days paſt. His Lordſhip had four of his toes cut off laſt week; but his faculties were ſo far gone that he knew nothing of the operation. His Lordſhip was within theſe few years one of the handſomeſt men of the age, and from thence called *the Beauty of Holineſs*.

We are told that the miniſtry are not a little perplexed in fixing upon a perſon to ſucceed Lord Townſhend, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; as the diſpoſition of the people there ſeems to be, eſpecially at preſent, of ſo troubleſome a nature, that he muſt be a very particular perſon who is nominated to govern them, without their murmurings.

We are informed, that there is not the leaſt intention of removing the preſent Lord Lieutenant; nor is it probable, his Lordſhip having ſecured a greater majority than ever was remembred there before.

Laſt night a meeting was held of a numerous body of the Livery, to conſider whether *any*, and *what* objections could be made againſt Mr. Alderman Wilkes's undertaking the office of Sheriff the enſuing year, if called to that important charge by the Livery at large. At a quarter after nine, a conſiderable number appeared in the room, and Mr. Deputy Pool was unanimouſly called to the chair, when he informed the Gentlemen preſent, that they met in conſequence of the advertiſement, to ſupport the nomination of John Wilkes, and Frederick Bull, Eſqrs. as Sheriffs for the year enſuing. The advertiſement of Mr. Bull was then called for, and read; and, after ſeveral ſenſible and ſpirited arguments in favour of Mr. Wilkes's public conduct, and the reſpectable character of Mr. Bull, they came to a reſolution of ſupporting their intereſt, and accordingly choſe a committee of reputable inhabitants out of every ward, to ſupport the election of the two candidates, whoſe healths were afterwards drank by the whole company.

On Sunday morning laſt, about two o'clock, a *Noble* Lord, of one of the firſt families in this kingdom, and who holds a conſiderable military employment, gave a ſpecimen of his *courage* and *abilities* in his morning perambulations (aided by the God of wine) by breaking of lamps, in Lombard-ſtreet, and aſſaulting and beating the watchmen with a ſupple-jack, of the largeſt ſize, upon their endeavouring to make him deſiſt from ſuch enormities; however, they carried him to the Compter, and yeſterday morning he had a hearing before the Lord Mayor, who mitigated the matter on his Lord-

ship's *generously* making *five* watchmen a present of eighteen-*pence*: A good encouragement for watchmen to be affidcous in their duty.——Quere, If this Champion was not a pupil of Meſſieurs Balſe and M'Quirk.

Letters from Madrid mention, that two diſguiſed Jeſuits had lately been apprehended in that city, in whoſe garments were found quilted diamonds to an immenſe value.

June 13. Mr. Whately is appointed Under-ſecretary by the Earl of Suffolk. He is alſo appointed Surveyor of the King's private roads, in the room of Hatton Finch, Eſq; a place worth 1000 l. per annum.

Bamber Gaſcoigne ſucceeds Mr. Whately in the Board of Trade.

The D. of G. (much againſt L. North's inclination) is to be admitted into the Cabinet, with the Privy Seal.

We hear that his Majeſty's Congé d'Elire was yeſterday ſent to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, recommending to their choice Dr. John Egerton, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and brother to his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater, to be, Biſhop of that See, in the room of Dr. Richard Trevor, deceaſed.

And Dr. North, barely *thirty years* of age, is to be the new Biſhop.

The remains of Dr. Richard Trevor, the late Biſhop of Durham, after lying in ſtate, is to be carried from his late dwelling houſe, near Hanover-ſquare, this day, in order to be interred at Trevor, in Suſſex, the burying-place of that family. The coffin is covered with purple velvet, the plate and handles are ſolid ſilver, the nails, drops, and other ornaments the ſame.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his ſtate coach, the Sheriffs, Aldermen Stephenſon, Wilkes, Halifax, with four Aldermen, and about fifty of the Common-council, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with a congratulatory addreſs on the birth of his fifth ſon. They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; after which they were regaled with wine, caudle, and cake. The Recorder was not in the proceſſion.

On Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Bill of Rights Society, at the London Tavern, at which 43 members dined, when the Lord Mayor ſubſcribed 100 l. and ſeveral other ſubſcriptions were received, amounting, in the whole, to about 500 l. Nineteen new members were propoſed for the next meeting.

On Monday evening ſome diſpatches were received by Count Bruhl, the Saxon Ambaſſador, which confirm the accounts of an accomodation taking place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and add, that a ſuſpenſion of arms has already taken place.

Extract of a letter to the Printer from Paris, dated June 10.

"The public expected to be at length relieved from oppreſſion, by the mediation of the Duke de Penthievre, at the two Aſſemblies held at St. Hubert and Rembouillet, but M. de Maupeou has made theſe interviews the ſubject of his triumph. The King, fatigued with weilding the rod of iron, with which he has ruled theſe ten months paſt, has delivered into the hands of the Duke d'Aiguillon, all the power which the Duke de Choiſeul was inveſted with. Behold! he is now Prime Miniſter, at the very time when it was thought he had fallen from all his pretenſions. It is to be feared that this event will be productive of as much bloodſhed as the St. Bartholomew maſſacre. The people are all in an uproar at this news. The courier is ſetting out; I have not ſpirits to write any more."

June 14. An expreſs is arrived of the death of the Prince of Saxe Gotha.

Letters from Copenhagen ſay, that the King of Denmark is augmenting his navy with four ſhips of 60 guns, two frigates of 20 guns, and ſix Bombketches. Our King (ſay theſe letters) becomes daily more and more the object of the people's veneration, he never goes abroad, but his carriages are followed with repeated acclamations of "Long live the King!"

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 7.

"According to advices from Paris, the public converſation there is much employed on the different edicts which are daily expected to be iſſued. That of the hundreth penny per ann. upon places, which is to be raiſed inſtead of the paulet (a yearly tax paid to the king) occaſions, among others, great uneaſineſs in that capital, as it will affect the fortunes of many. The only one of the edicts which meets with general approbation is, that for the creation of a mortgage office."

To the PRINTER of the LONDON GAZETTER.

BY a private letter received on Thurſday night from Paris, and which was brought over expreſs to a Noble Lord remarkable for ſecret and early intelligence, news was brought that the Cabinet of Verſailles are at this moment under the greateſt embarraſſments imaginable. And theſe embarraſſments have been within theſe few days ſtill increaſed, by the diſcovery of a plan, which for theſe four months paſt has been in agitation; and which, though now diſcovered, cannot, it is feared, be eaſily prevented from being carried into execution. According to this plan, nothing leſs than the diſmemberment of the Empire of France is meditated. The ſeveral ſtates and provinces of Guienne, Acquitaine, Languedoc, the Dauphinois, and the Lyonnois, are to be erected into an independent Republic; to which are to be annexed, as part and parcel of the ſame Republic, the entire iſland of *Hiſpaniola* in the Weſt-Indies. This is the great baſis of the intended revolution, ſo far as it reſpects the French *ſolely*. But the plan, as it reſpects the different Potentates of Europe, who are intended to be invited to take a ſhare in it, is truly formidable. For the high allies are to be the King of Great-Britain, the King of Spain (conditionally) and the King of Sardinia.

To purchaſe the friendſhip and protection of Great-Britain, the Iſle of Martinico, together with all the other French Weſt India iſlands, are to be ceded in full ſovereignty to the Britiſh Crown: The French inhabitants of thoſe iſlands having full liberty and permiſſion to keep, ſell, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of their reſpective plantations, &c. and ſettle in the Iſland of St. Domingo, otherwiſe called Hiſpaniola. As a further inducement to the Engliſh nation, the harbour of Breſt is to be entirely diſmantled, and rendered for ever incapable of becoming a naval arſenal; and the ſhips of war, &c. to be ſold to the King of Great-Britain. Beſides theſe inducements, the iſlands of Bourbon and Mauritius, together with all the other French ſettlements in Aſia, are to be ſold to the Eaſt-India Company, in ſovereignty to the Crown of Great-Britain.

In order to purchaſe the friendſhip and alliance of Spain, all that part of the kingdom of Navarre which is now annexed to the Crown of France, is to be ceded and guaranteed, by the high contracting parties, to the King of Spain and his heirs for ever. The territory on the continent of North-America, called Cayenne, is to undergo the like change of maſters. As a farther inducement to gain over the King of Spain to this grand alliance, it is intended that the Crown of Great-Britain ſhall be inveſted to reſtore to that of Spain, the fort of Gibraltar with all its dependencies; the King of Spain ceding in his turn, to the King of England and his ſucceſſors, the ſtrong town of Ceuta, on the Barbary coaſt, with all its dependencies, &c. &c. If this alliance takes place, then is the family compact to be entirely broken.—*This* is one of the *ſine qua non* articles.

Laſt of all, to engage the King of Sardinia to become a party in this league, it is propoſed to cede to him the kingdom of Corſica in full ſovereignty.

This, Mr. Printer, is the mighty plan that has within theſe few days been diſcovered, and the diſcovery of which has thrown the whole Court of Verſailles into confuſion, from one end of it to the other. And this is one of the principal reaſons that the King of France, who is weary of being his own Prime Miniſter, can get no one of his ſubjects to accept of that high office. It is true, the contents of this plan have not, as yet, been laid open to the reſpective Courts of London, Madrid, and Turin; but it is conceived, that the terms offered are ſo favourable, that neither the King of Great-Britain or the King of Sardinia, will heſitate one moment to enter into the intended alliance: If the King of Spain, indeed, ſhould refuſe to become one of the high contracting parties, the plan can be carried into execution without him; and this will be a powerful reaſon for his joining in it, more eſpecially as the recuperation of the fort of Gibraltar is an object he has deeply at heart.

Some few politicians on the continent of Italy have conceived an opinion, that the Earl of Bute was made privy to this grand plan, and that that was the reaſon of his going over to England, even at the hazard of his life. But the politicians of Italy give that Scotch Nobleman, and favourite, much greater abilities than he is really poſſeſſed of: And it is known for certain, on this ſide the water, that Lord Bute is entirely ignorant of the whole machination. W. W.

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Laſt Monday arrived here Capt. William Packwood, in 16 Days from Trinity, in Martinico, at which place it was very ſickly with the meaſles and yellow fever; he loſt three of his people with the fever, viz. his Cooper, Benjamin Phillimore, of Norwich, William Youngs of this town, and a Frenchman. It was ſtill more ſickly at St. Pierre, where great numbers died daily, particularly of the ſoldiers in garriſon.

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ALEXANDER PHELPS, } Truſtees to ſaid
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